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HAKIRYA NOTE

President Weizmann yesterday entertained to lunch at Rehovot, Mr. P. Lublin, Minister of Agriculture. He also received Mr. Z. Shazar, former Minister of Education.

Prime Minister Ben Gurion has sent a congratulatory telegram on behalf of the Government and the people to Lord Samuel on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

Social & Personal

Mayor I. Rokach yesterday opened the "Malka Matson" District Health Centre at 3 Rehov Rishon Le-Zion in Tel Aviv.

Mr. Emanuel Liss, former justice of the Philippine Supreme Court, left Israel by Philippine Airways yesterday after a few days' tour of Israel. On Wednesday night, a dinner party was given for Mr. Liss by Mr. Walter Eytan, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, high officials of the Foreign Ministry, and Dr. Y. Koch, head of the Red Cross in Israel.

Mr. S. Eisenberg, Secretary-General of the Jewish Agency Executive, left yesterday morning by air for the U.S. on a mission for the Agency and the United Jewish Appeal.

Mr. H. Seliick, Chief Production Engineer of Philco International Corp., New York, arrived yesterday at Lydda Airport.

Mr. Jacob Braunstein of Paris has arrived in Israel in connection with his participation in the Haifa Silo project.

Dr. S. Karp-Giora has returned from England and Switzerland where she attended the International Congress of Pediatricians.

Mr. J.J. Wilk, of Capetown, has arrived in Israel on a short visit and may be reached c/o South African Zionist Federation — 109 Hayarkon St., P.O.B. 3060, Tel Aviv.

Mr. Moshe Halevi, founder of the Ohel Theatre will produce "The Sheep Fountain" by Lope de Vega at the Habimah Theatre shortly.

Mrs. Vera Pascar (of "Vera" Beauty Parlour, Tel Aviv), has returned from her six-month trip to Paris.

The opening of the new term of the School of Law and Economics will take place at the Tel Aviv Museum at 6.30 on Tuesday evening.

An exhibition of the paintings of Jean David, Emmanuel and Joseph Stern will be opened at 11 o'clock Saturday morning at the Artists' House in Jerusalem. It will be open daily between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

BIRTH
GRUENEWALD — To Marthel (nee Nebenzahl), wife of Mr. H.L. Grunewald, of 105 Yehuda Halevi St., Tel Aviv, on November 4, 1950 — a son.

BAR MITZVAH
Mr. and Mrs. Jus Lewison will be at Home on Saturday Nov. 18, between 11-1, at 6 Brandeis St., Mt. Carmel, on the occasion of the Bar Mitzvah of their son Rafael. Service at 6.30 a.m. at the Central Carmel Synagogue. Relatives and friends are cordially invited.

MARRIAGE
The marriage of Seraf Zvi Alpeleg, Military Governor of the Taiba area, in the "Little Triangle," and Miss Naomi Zwanger took place in Tel Aviv yesterday. The mukhrat of Taiba, Tzur, Kfar Kanna and other Arab villages were among the wedding guests.

INVITATION

All Social Workers who arrived recently in Israel are invited to a meeting which will take place on Thursday, November 16, 1950, at 7 p.m., in the Vaad HaPoel Building, 115 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.

Rural Doctors' Conditions Poor

By Robert Gary, POST Staff Correspondent

Two hundred new doctors will be needed each year if the population increases annually by 150,000, according to the country's leading health authorities.

Kupat Holim, which cares for the health needs of more than 80 per cent of the population told The Post that it needed at the moment 100 more physicians to be assigned almost entirely to rural districts.

The Israel Medical Association reported that it recognized the shortage of doctors in outlying areas last February, and offered a sufficient number of doctors to Kupat Holim for those assignments. But, the Association claimed, the terms proposed by Kupat Holim were unfavorable.

Insecure Position

The Association pointed out that the Sick Fund could not guarantee that a doctor, who was assigned to Beersheba, for instance, could keep the post indefinitely. The doctor, therefore, felt that the position was too insecure for him to abandon his apartment and practice. The Association also said that the doctors were offered inadequate housing and transportation facilities.

Another disputed point between the Association and Kupat Holim was the latter's refusal to employ physicians over the age of 50. The Association asked the Fund to

NEGEV HOSPITAL GROWS

BEERSHEBA, Thursday —

The Yalki Negev Hospital here will increase its capacity by 20 beds, when the wing now housing the Tipat Halav is turned into an additional maternity ward. "Tipat Halav" (Infant's Welfare Station) is to be moved to a hut.

The new wing will be ready on December 8, coinciding with the Hospital's first anniversary.

raise the limit to 65 since more than half of the country's physicians are over the age of 50, and many of the immigrant doctors as well were older.

The Association noted that it had asked Kupat Holim in February to meet to discuss the shortage and a revision of the organization's employment terms, but no answer was received. Doctors who might have been available at the time, the Association said, have now found other positions.

Better Terms Promised

Kupat Holim authorities were sceptical that the Association had a sufficient

number of doctors available last February. A spokesman, however, said that the terms of employment probably would be revised and improved. These will guarantee more security for doctors assigned to new posts and raise the age limit and the salaries. But, the source noted that it was absolutely necessary to have a test period for new doctors because it was impossible to determine in advance whether the physician was qualified for the job.

Kupat Holim has also been attempting to recruit doctors from abroad for a period of service of not less than two years in rural areas. General practitioners are needed for the most part.

Approve Scheme

Concerning this recruiting scheme, the Medical Association said that it was not opposed to the plan. An official stated that the Association had for many years recommended the employment of foreign doctors, but it opposed the dissemination of misleading information abroad. The Association charged that some physicians had been brought in under false pretences, and had left disillusioned.

Another reason for the small number of doctors in migrating to Israel, the Association said, was the "exploitation" of physicians by the country's biggest health institutions in past years when there was a shortage of doctors.

The most promising long-range solution for the country's shortage of medical personnel is the Hebrew University's medical school. Some 70 doctors are expected to be graduated in February, 1952, another 25 in July of that year, and about 80 a year later.

SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON THURSDAY

Atmos. L. Gen. Cargo.

Konkira, L. Gen. Freight.

Caterina Madre, L. Gen. Cargo.

Virginia Lycus, U.S. Gen. Cargo.

Markata, Br. Gen. Cargo.

Burkhan Br. Coal.

Dromit, L. Gen. Cargo.

Holmeland, Sv. Elec. Power.

Venetian, Br. Gen. Cargo.

Mail.

Evanthia, Gr. Wheat.

Campodocia, L. Gen. Coal.

Sadan, Tur. Sunflowers.

Unidad, Gen. Soybean.

Canopus, Pan. Mixed Cargo.

Sito, Hond. Completed to Upload.

Geyran, L. Gen. Repairs.

Antonio, L. Gen. Cargo.

Nakshon, L. Gen. Cargo.

Ema, Swizer. Dan. Salvage Ship.

ANCHORED IN HAIFA BAY

Marina Hill, British.

Silje, Norwegian.

Hadar, Israeli.

DEPARTURES IN PAST 24 HRS.

Kedushah, Israel.

Yael, Israeli.

Maria Victoria, Israel.

Hendrika Stoid, Israel.

ANCHORED IN HAIFA BAY

British.

SHIPS EXPECTED

Date Ships

9 Kokkai

10 Steel Artisan

10 Antennae

10 Maersk

10 Debrecon

10 Savaro

12 Transilvan

SHIPS EXPECTED

Date Ships

9 Kokkai

10 Gen. Cargo.

10 Gen. Freight.

10 Gen. Coal.

10 Gen. Freight.

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Friday November 19, 1959

Kibbutz 1, 5711. Meaharot 29, 1979

TEN days ago the fort-

nightly convoy from Is-

rael to the University and

Hadassah Hospital on Mount

Scopus was summarily turned

ed back. To

DEFYING judge from the

statements of

U.N.

its senior re-

presentatives

on the Mixed Armistice

Commission, the Govern-

ment of the Hashemite King-

dom of the Jordan seems to

have lost all sense of politi-

cal responsibility on the

matter of the convoy. Only

viewed in that light, can one

explain the effrontery of

the delegate's reply that

"Jordan takes orders from

no one, not General Riley or

the U.N."

To challenge the authen-

ticity of a map is one thing,

But so far, the Jordan Gov-

ernment has accepted the

main provisions of the

Rhodes Agreement as bind-

ing upon itself as upon

Israel, and not open to

contempt by either side.

Article VIII is unambiguous:

over the signature of plen-

ipotentiaries, it declares the

parties to be agreed in prin-

ciple on resumption of nor-

mal functioning of the cul-

tural and humanitarian in-

stitutions on Mount Scopus

and on free access to them.

On the face of it, this readi-

ness to see the Hospital and

University again at work in

their appointed buildings

for the good of all who seek

healing or learning promised

well for the early implemen-

tation which was to be the

business of a Special Com-

mittee. Yet the Jordan de-

legation has made it its busi-

ness to prevent implementa-

tion by a studied policy of

abstention, postponement and

intransigence.

The extravagance of the

Jordanian's remarks would

be laughable, were it not that

its undertones suggest that

there are circles in Jordan

bold enough to identify

themselves publicly with a

fundamental violation of the

Rhodes Agreement. It is not

a question of goodwill to let

the convoy through. Good-

will in general should pre-

vail between neighbours

and it will yet prevail, but

here there exists a solemn

undertaking to permit free

access to buildings which

were built to serve a

purpose far removed

from politics, and which, in

fact, are Israel territory

and have at all times been

guarded by Israel police.

To flaunt itself as a sov-

ereign State which takes or-

ders from nobody is unbe-

coming for a little principl-

ally subsidized, and virtu-

ally garrisoned, by Great

Britain. The British Minister

will be taken slightly aback

by this sauciness, and Sir

Gladwyn Jebb, at Lake Suc-

cess, hard put to it to find

mitigation for this preten-

tious insouciance.

There is, however, no

reason to think that King

Abdullah is averse from

peace with Israel. Dr. Bunche

has told the story of last

year's meeting at Shuneh,

where the basic agreement

leading to the Rhodes Armis-

tice was reached. The

trouble may be that in the

King's entourage there are

still a few without his

shrewdness and eye to the

main chance, and still un-

chastened. It may be too that

Abdullah is playing for time.

At all events, the prompt

resignation of Shuret-Pa-

shah from the new Cabinet

is a hopeful sign that the

obstinate group which he

led will shortly vanish

from the political scene.

New King and Queen of Sweden INDIA OPPOSED to U.N. ARMY



Sweden's new King and Queen. Radio photo was taken as they were leaving the Royal Palace following the death of Gustav V.

STOCKHOLM DUSK was failing over the Royal Palace in Stockholm when Sweden's new King Gustav Adolf just after his official swearing-in stepped out on to the Palace balcony, showed himself for the first time to his people and simultaneously gave them an indication of the character and temperament of their new ruler. In - the bitterly cold air he responded to their cheers, returning three times with the four-year-old Crown Prince Carl in his arms, but on the final occasion he held up his hand for silence, smiled broadly and said: "I thank you sincerely for your loyal reception, but now we are going inside and this is for the last time."

This brief exchange convinced the Swedes that their monarch, while a man of charm, was also a man of authority. The fact is that the new king has already taken a firm grip on the high post for which he has been preparing for something like forty years. In recent times he had increasingly been fulfilling all the routine duties of Royalty which had been too onerous for his late father and had made him a respected and well-liked figure in the country's public life - serious, conscientious and able to combine Royal dignity with humour and friendliness.

The motto for his reign which he announced on the day of his inauguration "Duty before Everything" might well serve as the motto of his own life. At the age of 19 he was a lieutenant in the Swedish Life Guards and as a young man devoted himself to studies of every aspect of his country's life and history. He is probably the most widely travelled monarch Sweden has ever had. In the interests of his passionate hobby of archaeology he has journeyed to the Far

East, India, Greece, Italy and

Egypt, where in 1953 he was engaged to Princess Margaret of Britain, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, to whom he was married by the Archbishop of Canterbury in Windsor Castle in the same year.

Two British Spouses

Fifteen years later this partnership was ended by the tragic death of Princess Margaret and three years later the then Crown Prince married for the second time, again choosing a British bride, Lady Louise Mountbatten, who is now Sweden's queen. With her he made a fresh journey which took him to Japan and the U.S.

He has always shown himself able to make himself at home at all levels of society and he has made himself the unquestioned leader of Sweden's cultural life. He is an Honorary Doctor of seven universities, including Cambridge and Harvard, and many archaeological discoveries made by Swedish experts in Greece, Italy, Cyprus and elsewhere have been carried out under his personal inspiration. He is also a keen sportsman. In his younger days he was a tennis player, though he never reached the expert level of his father, and a good skier. Now, at 67, his recreations are mainly golf, fishing and motoring. He made one journey by car to Ethiopia, and only this year motored to the Riviera and back. He is a complete abstainer from alcohol and at many public banquets he has to attend he smiles and responds to toasts by raising a glass of mineral water.

This moderation in living must have contributed much to the vitality, good humour and ability with which Gustav Adolf has taken over the heavy burden of monarchy in a difficult period for his country, at an age when most businessmen are just retiring from public activity.

JOHN KILMARNOCK

FILM NOTES

Documentary on Israel's Rebirth

TEL AVIV, Thursday — "The Day Has Come" is the title of the five-reel Jewish Agency film on Israel which will be distributed shortly to at least 40 countries to be shown at fund-raising campaigns. It was shown at the Shdorot Cinema in Tel Aviv last Friday at a preview for invited guests.

This documentary, which has no stars, tells the story of Israel from the day the Mandate authorities left and Israel became independent, to the problems of today. The first part of the War of Independence in the military as well as political and diplomatic sphere — was taken mainly from Carmel newsreels while the story of the gathering of the exiles, their absorption and settlement, was combined from various sources, including several sections shot especially for this purpose.

The parts of the film, on

RIP VAN WINKLE WENT ON LEAVE

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Pipe Lines To Compete With Suez Canal

TRANSHIT through the Suez Canal has increased rapidly since the end of World War II, writes the "Christian Science Monitor." Total traffic in both directions through the Canal was 68,622,000 tons in 1948, almost twice the total during 1938. But this spectacular growth in traffic was due entirely to increased oil shipments from the Middle Eastern fields. While in 1938 tanker movements constituted only 17 per cent of the canal traffic, they went up to 60 per cent during the last year.

Movement of other cargoes in 1948 was still slightly below prewar.

Yet, by the end of 1950, the first big new pipe line from Iraq to the Mediterranean coast is to be opened. It will have a yearly output of 15 m. to 20 m. tons. By 1955 at the latest, four or five other big pipe lines are scheduled for completion. The oil carrying capacity of the Middle Eastern pipe lines will then increase to 66 m. tons annually and oil transit through the Suez Canal will be reduced accordingly.

Main Question For Future

Despite the probable decrease in oil shipments in the near future, the Suez Canal will remain one of the most important water lanes in the world and an excellent business for its share owners as long as it is operated as a free and neutralized thoroughfare between the Asiatic and the African continents.

The main question for the future of the canal, says the "Monitor," is therefore, whether this kind of management will be secured, once the canal passes under exclusive control of Egypt.



Prof. Raphael Lemkin, of Yale University, (standing, extreme right) who invented the term "genocide" for the "mass destruction of racial, ethnic, religious, or national groups" on October 17 attended the final ratification of the International Convention against Genocide, of which he was one of the prime promoters. The photograph shows the signing of the Convention at the office of the Secretary of the United Nations by (seated) Dr. John N. Chang, South Korea; Dr. Jean Price Mars, Haiti; Dr. Nasrullah Entezam, Iran; Jean Chauvel, France; and Ruben Espuoli, Costa Rica. Their signatures brought to 24 the number of countries which have ratified the Anti-Genocide Convention thus making it international law. — Behind the five delegates are standing: Dr. Ivan Kerno, U.N. Assistant Secretary General for Legal Affairs; Mr. Trygve Lie, U.N. Secretary General; Mr. Fernando Fournier, Costa Rica; and Prof. Raphael Lemkin.

SABOTAGING UNITED NATIONS' POLICY

SYNGMAN RHEE'S STRUGGLE for POWER

By Robert P. Martin

SEOUL, (ONA)

Ancient, frail little man, President Syngman Rhee of the Republic of Korea is playing a dangerously explosive game—pretending to cooperate fully with the United Nations, but in reality desperately resisting and sabotaging United Nations policies which threaten his autocratic power.

The competent U.N. Commission has ruled that Rhee's

power should not now extend beyond the 38th parallel, and that the U.N. command should establish a civil government in the North, pending nationwide elections. Rhee has denounced this as illegal. He insists he will cooperate with the U.N., but he has already sent five provincial governors, civil administrators, police and rightist strong-arm gangs to North Korea in defiance of the U.N. directive.

Rhee's actions are supported by the United States Embassy in Seoul, and have at least the tacit approval of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. And Rhee bitterly denounces as pro-Communist any one who opposes his efforts to gain absolute control of all Korea.

Northern Land Reform

The American representative to the "Little Assembly" has suggested that the economic structure of North Korea be kept intact, that land reforms and the nationalization programme not be changed until a thorough review has been made by the U.N. Commission on Korea. This suggestion will certainly receive support of other Asian countries and the British Commonwealth. But this is what Rhee says:

We are beginning land reform in the South when the war began. This land reform law will be extended to the North. We will do nothing about it during the harvest this year. But next year we will take away the land given to the tenants and return it to the landlords. The landlords will be permitted to keep only what they can cultivate and will be obliged to sell the remainder to the Government.

SIGHTSEEING

in the main cities.

He made some very revealing remarks on how he hopes to perpetuate his control in the North through the various rightist youth groups.

"The Korean youth groups were the strongest organizations fighting the Communists in the South," he declared. "These youths are going north to make the situation clear to the people under-stand the situation. The youth groups will organize the North Korean youths to protect their homes.

National Guard

Before the Communist attack, we realized that a 100,000-man army was insufficient. But American advisers and others insisted it would interfere with reconstruction and the country's economy to have a 300,000-man army as we wanted. So we decided to have a 200,000-man national guard.

The biggest youth group, the Northwest Youth League, was organized by refugees from the North. In actual practice, the League was a terrorist organization which rightist political leaders used in their strong-arm work against any anti-Rhee group.

Army officers went to the towns and villages to recruit people from the youth groups for this militia. So they are

revolts in every section.

His theory seems valid because it provides for ultimate land distribution. But the fact is that the South Korean government—dominated by conservatives most of whom were landlords or who received their support from the landlords—had a land redistribution programme on the books for two years—but did nothing about putting it into effect. And if any government tries to take the land away from the North Korean farmers, there will be bloody revolts in every section.

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His theory seems valid because it provides for ultimate land distribution. But the fact is that the South Korean government—dominated by conservatives most of whom were landlords or who received their support from the landlords—had a land redistribution programme on the books for two years—but did nothing about putting it into effect. And if any government tries to take the land away from the North Korean farmers, there will be bloody revolts in every section.

He made some very revealing remarks on how he hopes to perpetuate his control in the North through the various rightist youth groups.

"The Korean youth groups were the strongest organizations fighting the Communists in the South," he declared. "These youths are going north to make the situation clear to the people under-stand the situation. The youth groups will organize the North Korean youths to protect their homes.

National Guard

Before the Communist attack, we realized that a 100,000-man army was insufficient. But American advisers and others insisted it would interfere with reconstruction and the country's economy to have a 300,000-man army as we wanted. So we decided to have a 200,000-man national guard.

The biggest youth group, the Northwest Youth League, was organized by refugees from the North. In actual practice, the League was a terrorist organization which rightist political leaders used in their strong-arm work against any anti-Rhee group.

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LIFE IS HARD AT KHLSA

'Maabarot' Prepare for Winter

By Ruth Cole

WITH winter rains imminent, desperate efforts are being made to improve housing conditions in "maabarot." Prefabricated tin huts and "badonim" (canvas huts) are replacing tents, and when tin huts cannot be obtained, the canvas tent flaps are being doubled.

It takes three hours to knock the parts of a tin hut into position, and already many have been put up in all parts of the country. They look ugly, are said to be hot in summer and cold in winter, but they keep the rain out. That is what matters at the moment.

There are now 38,000 immigrants in 38 "maabarot," and that is only the beginning; many more are to spring up like mushrooms. Of the 50,000 newcomers in immigrant camps, 16,000 will soon fend for themselves in work villages, bringing the total of the work village population to 50,000. Here, too, arrangements are being hurried through for adequate winter quarters.

Good to Have a House

"It's good to live in a house," said David Yehia, a Yeminite who, with his wife and three children, had just moved to the Khalsa "Maabara" near Kfar Giladi in Upper Galilee. He was planting vegetables around the tin hut that serves as his home. The Yehias had lived at Rosh Ha-Ain for a year, are happy to be independent now. David earns IL 1720 a day in afforestation and building at Khalsa. Adjacent to the ruins of the former Arab village, a new town is to rise for an eventual population of 10,000. The beginnings, in which the present tent and hut dwellers are to live, are already visible.

Now the immigrants live opposite the old village, at the foot of the Naftali hills. How the camp will stand up to the winter rains flowing down the hillsides has yet to be seen.

The immigrants have been told to dig ditches around their quarters to prevent the rainwater from flooding the tents and "badonim." The tin huts are built over raised and paved foundations which, it is hoped, will keep the floods out.

No Equipment

Khalsa's school accommodates 220 of the 220 school children, and the kindergarten only 50 out of 120 tots. "We have no equipment," say the teachers. Kadima has a school but no teacher. There are no babies' homes or day nurseries yet in most maabarot.

The small family from Poland who arrived in the country less than three months ago, shares a room with another family in a "badon" and likes it. "It's freedom," said Moishe, "and I have good and regular work as a blacksmith, which brings me IL 2,600 a

month.

Studying Made Easier

Using a recording machine, the chemist records textbook material with the help of friends who read the lessons. New words are spelled out, lengthy formulas clearly enunciated. Braille marks on the plastic records identify various chapters.

"This makes studying much easier than most people think," the friendly young man explained in his perfect English.

He refers occasionally to records made during the summer in New York City where he took refresher courses in chemistry.

"When I visited him in the later days," Trebitsch told me, "he did not express his strangely native opinions about Hitler, or Stalin any more. And gradually we did not

stutter after going to Israel," he recalled.

It was in Czechoslovakia that Czimerman met and married his wife, Hanna. They have one son, Yigal, 5, who attends kindergarten.

The family lives in an apartment here in Akron. In Israel, their home is in the village of Haogen, between Tel Aviv and Haifa.

Discussing rubber manufacturing in the new nation, the student observed, "We have worked only with natural rubber and now are learning about synthetic rubber.

"We began with nothing. Today, the factory in which I worked, for our country, is very good," he added. Czimerman's firm makes soles for shoes, hose and other rubber products.

"Our methods are not so up-to-date, so I want to learn American methods," he said. "I also want to take back laboratory equipment to fit my own use. There are a lot of things I will have to work out by myself."

Reproduced from the "Akron Beacon Journal."

BRIDGE

A SHAKY TRUMP SUIT

White: N. A. K. Q. J. 4
H. J. Q. 5
D. Q. 8
C. 9. 6
S. 6. 2
H. K. 10. 9. 7. 4
W. E. D. 10. 5. 4. 3
S. 5

West dealer at game and sixty to North-South. The bidding:

West North East South
1H 1S — INT
2C 2S — —
4C — — 3D
— Db —

West knew of course that he was asking for trouble, because on the bidding alone it was clear that diamonds would not divide well; but he gambled on finding four diamonds with his partner, falling which North was still at liberty to take out into three spades. The meagre support in trumps was a rude disappointment.

West took his two clubs, and on winning the next trick with the ace of spades South went into a huddle. West was marked with ten cards in hearts and clubs, and probably two spades—because with five of them East would probably have

taken action sooner; remained but one card to account for the diamonds. That diamond would have to be removed before running dummy's spades.

Declarer wished he could lead a trump from the closed hand to reveal the nature of that singleton. But in order to do so he must first use the ace of hearts, leaving his ranks wide open. Since he had to lead trumps from dummy, how should he handle the suit? Should he try to pick up a lone knave or ten by leading the queen? This would throw the timing of gear and spoil the end-play.

After this careful analysis South played the deuce and covered with the six-spot from the closed hand. Once the finesse succeeded he controlled the situation.

West saluted with another spade. South crossed to his hand with the ace of hearts, re-entered dummy by ruffing his master club, and then proceeded to collect his spades. When the last spade came East had nothing left but trumps. Since ruffing low would do him no good, he put up the ten; but South countered this by dropping his heart Rer, and on winning the next trick with dummy's queen of trumps he had a lead through East for the finish.

West took his two clubs,

and on winning the next trick with the ace of spades South went into a huddle. West was marked with ten cards in hearts and clubs, and probably two spades—because with five of them

East would probably have

the lead through East for the finish.

A fine move—grandmaster draw such as that of the recent championship of Detroit, might be.

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PHILO'S PLACE IN HISTORY

PHILO, FOUNDATION OF RELIGIOUS PHILOSOPHY. Judaism, Christianity and Islam. By Harry Austryn Wolfson. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., and Oxford University Press, Vol I, pp. 16 + 422, Vol II, 11 + 522, \$16 (55s.).

Jews in philosophy, or the influence of Jews and Judaism on human thought — this used to be a favourite topic with Jewish writers who indulged in hair-splitting niceties and classification of mere hypotheses. It is gratifying, therefore, to find a different approach in Harry Wolfson's important work.

In most previous treatises the authors confined themselves to stressing the tendency of the Alexandrian Philo-Yeshua to effect a synthesis of the Jewish faith with Greek philosophy and to expand his theory of "Logos" as well as his attempt to prove that Greek thought had been influenced by the Messianic Law.

Wolfson sees Philo in a totally new way, and although we may differ from him in many respects, we must appreciate his original approach to the study of Jewish philosophy in general. He sets out to prove, successfully in the reviewer's opinion, that the theories of Philo were accepted as general foundations of the religious philosophy of Judaism, Christianity and Islam, until they were opposed by Baruch Spinoza in the seventeenth century.

Jews and Greeks

It is propounded in the book that none of the ancient peoples who participated in the development of Greek philosophy after the conquests of Alexander the Great, has contributed anything new of its own. The only exception was the Jewish school of philosophers who deliberately and systematically set about remaking Greek philosophy according to the pattern of a belief and a tradition of an entirely different origin.

The rise of that school and its continued existence for about three centuries, from the translation of the Pentateuch into Greek (about 260 B.C.E.), to the end of the activities of Philo (about 40 B.C.E.) was made possible by the nature of the dominant element of the Jewish population in Alexandria and its social economy. That element came from Palestine at a time when Judaism in its native home had already been moulded by the teaching of the Scribes into that particu-

lar form which ultimately gave rise to Pharisaism. From its native home this element of the Jewish population of Alexandria had brought with it not only a Scripture and a tradition, but also a way of life and thought of its own.

The Jewish scholars of Alexandria aimed at describing Judaism in a way to be readily understood by all, never drawing parallels between it and the Greek beliefs prevalent at the time, with their mythologies and mysteries. They tried to present Judaism as a philosophy, although philosophy had to submit to Jewish concepts in every point where the two came to clash.

This was the attitude of Jewish scholars before Philo and such was — as shown by Wolfson — also the attitude of Philo throughout his philosophical works.

Revolutionary Changes

Although Philo was wholly taken in by the ideas of Plato, he introduced into them important changes thus forming his own original philosophy in the fields of metaphysics and morality. Our author is aware that Philo made extensive use of ideas and terms of the Stoics, but he so changed them that he succeeded in opening up a new way for Greek philosophy and effecting a revolution similar to that of Plato. These new theories became a foundation stone for the doctrines of the church fathers and their disciples to be followed by the theologians of the Middle Ages, Jewish, Christian and Moslem, up to the period of the Renaissance.

"For well-nigh seventeen centuries," the author states, "this Philonic philosophy dominated European thought. Nothing really new happened in the history of European philosophy during that extended period." This statement, however, seems to be an unacceptable exaggeration.

With enviable competence and erudition, Wolfson explains the theories of Philo who limits the scope of rational conception, and introduces the idea of a higher inspiration and Divine revelation emanating from its sanctity and prophetic spirit. "Philosophy was thus in a sense revealed to the Greeks as the Law was to the Jews." The Greek philosophers interpreted even their mythology in terms of philosophy; the god of Plato and Aristotle and even of the Stoics was

always a rational conception, whereas Philo unseated human reason from the high pedestal it occupied in the Greek world. To him philosophy was subordinate to Scripture, and its function was that of a handmaid of theologists.

All this may be true in regard to Philo, but the author has yet to prove conclusively that after Philo philosophy raised faith and prophecy to that dominant position which the Alexandrine thinkers had assigned to them.

This reservation, however, cannot detract from the value of this work. Wolfson appears here in his full stature as a scientist and critical student, notably in the chapter on free will in the first volume and the enlightening analysis of the changes effected by Philo in the interpretation of this problem as against the Greek conception of it.

LORD SAMUEL AND ZIONISM

Lord Samuel's 80th birthday calls to mind the following statement on Zionism which he made in the course of an address in London on November 2, 1919:

The aim of Zionism is the gradual transformation of Palestine (Transjordan included) into a Jewish Commonwealth, that is to say a self-governing Commonwealth under a auspices of an established Jewish majority.

This address was published by the Zionist Organization under the title, "Zionism, Its Ideals and Practical Hopes. By the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel." There seems to be no reference to it in Lord Samuel's "Memoirs" where, however, a full account is given of his earlier endeavours in 1914 and 1915 to interest the British Cabinet in the establishment in Palestine of a "National Home."

A SWEDISH TRIBUTE

TYAAR I ISRAEL, 1930 OCH 1940. (10 Years in Israel in Word and Picture), introduced and edited by W. Lewy, J.J. Barta, and H. Gensler, Jerusalem Press Service and Israel's Vakroh Bokhandel, Uppsala, pp. 175, Kr. 12.

This Swedish publication, issued on the occasion of Israel's second Independence Day, is a well produced collection of pictures of events and people, with an instructive introduction. An unusual and felicitous feature is the concluding section of the book — a pious prayer for the welfare of Israel, signed by hundreds of Swedish citizens.

REFUGEE'S CINEMATIC STORY

THE DARKNESS BELOW by Frederic Morton, pp. 256, London, Secker & Warburg.

I have the feeling that Frederic Morton kept a carbon copy of "The Darkness Below" especially for Hollywood. It certainly makes cinematic reading.

Anatole Braham, the hero, is an Austrian Jewish refugee, a Doctor who escaped to America with his wife and small daughter. But Anatole, the author tells us, "was a little different, a little darker." It transpired



Shmuel Tepler, born 1918 in Poland, graduated from the Academy of Arts in Milan, lived several years in U.S.S.R. and has now come to Israel. He is seen here at work in an immigrants' camp. Keren Hayesod Photo

AFTER SHAW'S DEATH



G.B.S. — A drawing by Max Beerbohm

Turning Tables on G.B.S.

Bernard Shaw was fond of poking fun at Americans, and newspapers used to react more or less violently. But one American editor held his fire until Shaw paid a visit to Miami. Then the journal in question published a full report describing in great detail the arrival and activities of Mrs. Shaw. At the bottom of the lengthy article, a casual note was added: "Mrs. Shaw was accompanied by her husband George Bernard Shaw, a writer."

Last Work

Shaw's last completed work, entitled "Bernard Shaw's Rhyming Picture Guide to Ayot St. Lawrence," is to be published by the Leagrange Press, Lu-

ton, towards the end of the year, the "Daily Telegraph" reports. It has an introduction of about 20 lines in rhyme, and each photograph has a verse describing life in the village, for example:

Look here and learn without a lecture. Our style of village architecture.

City Lights Out

When the news of Bernard Shaw's death was received shortly after midnight (New York time), the entire mass of illuminated signs on Broadway and Times Square in New York were extinguished.

Shaw and Palestine

British policy in the last period of the Mandate introduced a resident of Tel Aviv, Miss Edith Bluth, to ask Bernard Shaw whether he would not raise his voice in protest. Shaw answered on July 28, 1947, on one of his famous postcards which is reproduced here in facsimile.

From Bernard Shaw

AYOT SAINT LAWRENCE CONCRETE IS 25/7/1947 WELWYN HERTS

It comes of inspiration. Behave like that.

It is one of the evils of

territorial war, not peculiar

to the English nor any other

race or nation.

(Handwritten signature of Bernard Shaw)

Chairman T. Halsigi

JERUSALEMITES! You are invited for an evening of questions and answers.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY, JERUSALEM

TONIGHT AT 8, AT ZION CINEMA

THE CITIZEN ASKS

Jerusalem Municipality — For Whom to Vote?

The answer is:

D. Auster, Mayor of Jerusalem J. Horari, Knesset member R. Cagan, Wizo, Knesset member M. Laniado, Advocate

D. I. Abeles P. J. Jacobi, Advocate J. Neuberger, Advocate J. Blumenfeld, Pres. Wizo, Knesset

Chairman T. Halsigi

JERUSALEMITES! You are invited for an evening of questions and answers.

CHUG OLEI EUROPA OF THE GENERAL ZIONISTS

PARTY OF THE CENTRE — Tel Aviv Branch

Dr. JUSTUS SCHLOSS Dr. MOSCHE HARNIK Members of the Vaad Ha'elit will speak in German on

'FREEDOM IN DANGER — THE TASK OF THE HOUR'

on SUNDAY, November 12, 1950, at 8:30 p.m. Bet Israel, 94 Dizengoff Street, Tel Aviv. ADMISSION FREE.

CHUG OLEI EUROPA OF THE GENERAL ZIONISTS PARTY OF THE CENTRE — NAHARIYA BRANCH

Mr. F. BERNSTEIN President of the Party will speak in German on

'FREEDOM IN DANGER — THE TASK OF THE HOUR'

TONIGHT, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1950 AT 8:30 P.M. AT THE CINEMA, NAHARIYA. ADMISSION FREE.

THE LIST OF THE CENTRE (combining General Zionists, Sephardic Community, Merchants, Free Professions)

A Meeting will be held at the CAFE REHAVIA, JERUSALEM on Friday, November 10, at 8 p.m.

"TOWARDS THE DAY OF DECISION"

The speakers: Dr. L. LEHRFREUND, Member of the Central Committee of the General Zionists

J. LIPKIN, Advocate, Member of the Local Committee of the General Zionists

Chairman: H.A. VALERO, Advocate, Member of the Sephardic Community Committee

ISRAEL ROKACH, Mayor of Tel Aviv KURT TUCHLER

Members of the Party Council

will speak in German

at the Esther Cinema, Dizengoff Square, Tel Aviv, on SATURDAY, November 11, 1950, at 11 a.m.

Subject:

"TEL AVIV — TODAY AND TOMORROW"

ADMISSION FREE.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY Local Group, Tel Aviv CENTRAL EUROPEAN CIRCLE

Saturday, November 11, 1950, at 11 a.m. at the MOGRABI THEATRE HALL

Mr. FELIX P. ROSEN Minister of Justice Dr. HERBERT FOERDER Member of the Knesset

Dr. SIEGFRIED KANOWITZ will speak in German on the subject of:

"The Central European Aliyah Claims A Progressive Municipality"

Entrance free Guests are welcome

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THE RISE OF NEW GERMANY

By Andrew Boyd

Locard D. Clay, Heinemann, London, pp. 222, 21.

"Decision in Germany" is the first book about the new set-up in that country by one of its principal architects. In it General Clay describes the original attempt to govern Germany through the four-power authority envisaged in the Potsdam Agreement and its failure, the merging of the Bizonal, and the subsequent establishment of Western Germany as an independent semi-state.

The author tells us little

that is new about the first

phase, being content for the

most part to confirm the al-

ready widely-known facts

about the breakdown of four-

power rule — the Russians'

refusal to treat Germany

as an economic entity; their

predations in East Germany

which were carried out at the

expense of the United States;

the London Conference of De-

cember 1947 which was cut

short by General Marshall

when he considered that pro-

gress was impossible;

and the final declaration of "cold war" in the episode of the Berlin

blockade.

With the account of the

blockade from behind the

scenes the pace of the book

quickens. General Clay

had initiated a number of the

measures which were eventu-

ally introduced by the West-

ern European statesmen

must be applied to find a solu-

tion which makes Germany a con-

tributor to the maintenance

of peace.

The reader gains the im-

pression that all of General

Clay's German policies